

The Salt Lake Herald.

Published Every Day By

THE HERALD COMPANY.

VOTE FOR THE SCHOOL BONDS.

ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF THIS MONTH, an election will be held to decide whether the board of education of Salt Lake shall incur an additional indebtedness of \$30,000. This money is needed in order that the schools may be kept open during the last two months of the school year. It is lacking through no extravagance in the use of the funds already appropriated for educational purposes, but because of the increased number of pupils and consequent greater demands on the resources of the board of education. It therefore becomes a matter of public duty and of justice to the youth of Salt Lake that this additional indebtedness be authorized.

The matter has been so thoroughly agitated and the need of further funds so generally recognized that there is likely to be little or no opposition to the authorization. But there should be no overconfidence. Everyone interested in the welfare of Salt Lake, and especially of the children, should turn out on the 16th and cast his or her vote in favor of keeping the schools open. The failure to grant the bond of education the authority asked and the consequent closing of the schools would produce too many ill effects to make it safe for anyone to risk such a calamity by staying away from the polls.

THE HERALD'S HOME STUDY LIBRARY.

READERS OF THE HERALD will recall the popular series of articles printed by this paper under the title, "The Herald's Home Study Circle." The publication presented from day to day a most interesting survey of English, American and French literature, reviews of the ancient history, popular studies in science and natural history, the great men and the world, biographical sketches of the great scientists, the great men and the great artists of all ages. In addition there was a most valuable presentation of up-to-date business forms and methods, and a series on mathematics. In form for the home student.

Taken altogether, the Home Study Circle proved so popular because of its comprehensiveness and readability that many subscribers asked if it could not be secured in book form. The Salt Lake City library kept scrap-books of the series as they appeared and those scrap-books were almost constantly in use by patrons of the reading room.

Believing the reading, student world would appreciate and buy the Home Study articles in book form, the Chicago Record has published them through the firm of Doubleday, McClure & Co. of New York, and The Herald has secured the sole right to their distribution in Utah, Idaho and western Wyoming. The books are distributed in connection with The Herald and are recommended without reservation as furnishing practically everything that can be desired on the subjects covered.

Fifteen volumes comprise the set and it is safe to say that no publication extant offers so complete a reference library for the home. Concise yet complete, attractive in literary style and exact in data, every article is the contribution of a distinguished specialist and authority in his line. Mechanically the volumes are as near perfect as modern printing, paper and binding can make them. Announcements will be made from time to time in the advertising columns of The Herald, setting forth some of the advantages of the Home Study plan, and The Herald believes the opportunity to secure these books will be appreciated by its readers and the public generally.

RAILROAD COMBINATION.

WORD COMES FROM NEW YORK that a gigantic scheme to combine all the railroads of the country under one management is on foot. The men behind it are said to be John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. J. Hill, George Gould, E. H. Harriman, J. H. Schiff and James Stillman. The plan is to let each road retain its identity, but to have the affairs of all controlled by one management. This would save the magnates large sums by minimizing the cost of operation and doing away with competitive rate-cutting.

Such a combination in railroads would perhaps be as good a thing as could happen. At the present time the men spoken of as back of this scheme control the largest share of the railroads in the country. Where their interests conflict there is some competition and rates are kept down, but for the most part the public is at their mercy. The ineffectuality of the interstate commerce law has been proven time and again. Small concerns are discriminated against in favor of the big industrial concerns because the latter furnish the roads with more business and because very often the same men are interested in both the road and the manufacturing monopoly. Thus the present railroad system has become one of the greatest aids to the trusts.

Things have arrived at a stage where the only plan that seems to offer permanent relief is the government ownership of all the railroads. Nothing will serve to bring about a demand for this relief quicker than further centralization. The placing of all the roads in the hands of one set of men will make easier the transition from private to public ownership, and the government when it buys up the roads will find them already systematized for control under one central management. For these reasons there is little discouraging in the reports of further combinations of railroads. Transportation evils have already reached a point where they are not likely to get much worse, and further centralization only brings nearer the one remedy that promises to prove effectual.

PROPOSED TAXATION CONFERENCE.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION, which held the conference on foreign policy in Saratoga in 1898 and the trust and industrial arbitration conferences in Chicago in 1899 and 1900, has now issued a call for a meeting in Buffalo, to be held May 23 and 24, for the purpose of discussing taxation methods and suggesting reforms.

This organization, which is really an outgrowth of the local civil federation formed in Chicago several years ago, comprises among its active members some of the most prominent politicians, clergymen, business and professional men in the country. In the call for the coming conference it is explained that the systems of taxing, both state and local, are antiquated and are continually giving more and more dissatisfaction. The members of the executive council of the federation believe that the time is near when purely local methods of taxation can prove successful. The result of such an arrangement is that every state is fighting every other state and confusion results.

It is not expected to settle any of the vexatious problems in a brief conference, but those who are behind the movement hope to begin the task of working out some uniform principles. For this reason they earnestly desire the presence of representative men interested in tax reform from every part of the country. Among the questions to be specially discussed will be the interstate taxation of quasi-public corporations, personal property taxes, the taxation of mortgages, the separation of state and local revenues, the assessment of realty, the taxation of the farmer and the inheritance, corporation, franchise and income tax.

There is much room for reform in practically all of these branches of taxation, and it is to be hoped that the conference will succeed in bringing out intelligent and practical suggestions.

MR. HAY'S SECOND ATTACK.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT at Washington professes to be in great glee over an assurance it has received from Russia. What this assurance is the public is left to guess, but the officials profess to find it in great soothing and comfort. Secretary Hay is in high feather because it is in response to his note to China protesting against the Manchurian agreement, a copy of which note was sent to Russia. Mr. Hay sees now that he was all astray in thinking Russia had any selfish or mercenary motives in occupying Manchuria. The assurance he has received makes him positive that Russia is most anxious to get out of the province and stay out, and that she is there now only in the interests of peace and good order.

As the assurance is being kept secret, no one can say definitely what there was in it that has had such an odd effect on Mr. Hay. It looks very much as though some subtle extract of the poppy had been sprayed over the paper on which the note was written and the fumes have got into Mr. Hay's head, for he's evidently seeing things. When a professional diplomat begins to look upon Russia as a philanthropist and to imagine that the motives that took Russia into Manchuria were purely charitable and not in the least selfish, he ought to take a breather or a little something to clear to see a specialist. He had an attack similar to this once before. While it was at its height he signed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If he can be induced to put himself under the care of some competent physician, he should at least be carefully watched while the present spell is on to see that he doesn't get us into any more such scrapes.

"From the northern point of Luzon," says the Chicago Inter Ocean, in a burst of patriotic emotion, "to the southern extremity of Mindanao; from Borneo to the Pacific, there is but one government." Yes, and it's a one-man government at that.

King Edward is reported to have used the word "strenuous" six times in a three-minute speech, and in this report we see the resourcefulness and untiring zeal of the Roosevelt press agent.

The New York census has revealed a man with the name Sausage, and an eastern paper suggests that he is the missing link. If the gentleman hears about it he is liable to be a "red hot."

Probably the most complimentary thing that has ever been said about General Funston is that he is not liked by Adjutant General Corbin.

TREE DIVORCE SUIT.

Mystery Back of an English Suit Involving Chicagoans.
(New York World.)

Leamington, England.—The suit for divorce instituted by Mr. Arthur Tree against his wife, Ethel, is an insoluble mystery to their friends here. Both husband and wife live in the village close to Warwick castle. Both are friends of the Countess of Warwick. Both own to the same house every week. Mrs. Tree has certainly not "deserted" her husband, although his suit is on that ground, but she has shown open resistance to him for more than a year.

Mrs. Tree was Miss Ethel Field, the only daughter of Marshall Field, of Chicago. After marrying Arthur Tree, son of Lambert Tree, ex-minister to Russia, the young couple came to England to live on the income of \$9,000 a year. This put them on a par with some of the richest of the English nobility. They secured Ashborne, one of the most beautiful estates in Warwickshire. They entertained on a magnificent scale and were soon part of the exclusive "set" headed by Lady Brooke (later Countess of Warwick), the friend of the Prince of Wales. Mrs. Tree was devoted to each other child.

Three children were born, only one of which, a boy, is now living.

After the first years, however, discord crept into Ashborne, and the differences between husband and wife were Warwick gossip.

The advent of an English officer-in-chief in the Countess of Warwick's set who made no secret of his love and admiration for Mrs. Tree, may have had nothing to do with the breaking of the happy harmony. No scandal has touched Mrs. Tree, and no charge except that of desertion has been made in the suit. The presence of Mrs. Tree's brother, Marshall Field, Jr., and his wife, who have leased Wellesbourne, a cottage about one mile from Ashborne, constitutes a social safeguard for Mrs. Tree.

The situation is at present an odd one. Mrs. Tree was the first to "desert" Ashborne, the splendid place he rented on his arrival here. He now occupies "The Farm," an unpretentious place about a mile from Ashborne, which was ever constructed by the hand of man.

All of the parties concerned meet in Warwick society, especially at hunt country, once or twice a week, Mr. and Mrs. Tree both being devoted to English country life and the cross-country riding which is so large a part of it. Nothing is said of Mrs. Tree's brother, Marshall Field, Jr., although they ride to the same pack of hounds. The people of Warwickshire are divided in their opinion on the conduct of the divorce suit. The popularity of popular sympathy going to Mr. Tree, who is well bred, cultivated and a charming host and companion. Mr. Tree has also won the people of Warwickshire by his generous treats and village aid entertainments.

It is understood that there will be no defense to the suit. Interest in the outcome is keen. If the decree be granted to Mr. Tree, Mrs. Tree will probably leave Warwick, as the event would probably cast a shadow over her brilliant career, for a time, at least.

She is petite and pretty and always splendidly gowned. Her two most splendid friends are the Countess of Warwick and Mrs. Frank Mackay. Mr. Tree sues for the custody of the boy and relinquishes all title to the vast wealth of his wife.

Chicago.—When Arthur M. Tree began action for divorce from Ethel Field Tree he deliberately tossed aside \$30,000,000.

Mrs. Tree is the only daughter of Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant. This world's goods is rated at \$75,000,000. There are only two heirs, Mrs. Tree, Mr. Field, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Field. Mrs. Field is now the old and Chicago's foremost merchant. The Tree household naturally enjoys a most comfortable life.

But in seeking a divorce the husband cuts himself off. In his petition he asks for the custody of the child, but does not seek pecuniary compensation. Arthur Tree was the sole heir of his father, Lambert Tree, who left sufficient income for a man and an infant to live comfortably on in England. Mr. Tree is satisfied with it.

He is represented in the suit by E. W. Cramer, while the Field interests are guarded by W. G. Beale of the firm of Lincoln, Isham & Beale. An English army captain is said to have been in love with Mrs. Tree, but Mrs. Tree's conduct has been irreproachable. There is no hint of a scandal in the divorce proceedings.

The sole charge is desertion. March 15, 1899, is the date Mr. Tree alleges his wife deserted him. She left an infant, a boy 1 year old with him, and he asks for custody of the child. Chicagoans will remember the Tree-Field marriage on New Year's day in 1891. Arthur Tree had been married in England and later spent several years as ambassador to Russia in the first Cleveland administration.

Ethel Field was a lively member of the Prairie avenue set and had traveled widely with her parents. She was known to the Clements' church performed the ceremony in the Field home.

The same evening the young couple left for England, where they settled down to married life on the old Ashborne estate, which had been purchased by Mr. Tree. This estate adjoins the city of Leamington in Warwickshire, with a short distance between the castle that frowns above the famous Avon, immortalized by Shakespeare.

Leamington soon became popular in the American society. The young couple, by Marshall Field, Jr., and wife, who leased an estate, and among the gay crowd of Leamington were quite so gay or quite so conspicuous as the Fields and the Trees.

Lady Brooke, the mistress of Warwick castle and the friend of the Countess of Warwick, was charmed with her. Their friendship grew with the years, until Mrs. Tree was a popular member of the castle set. There she encountered the captain, whose indistinct figure is imagined behind the present proceedings.

After leaving her husband Mr. Tree made a visit to this city. She later accompanied her brother, Marshall Field, abroad, and was with her when he died in London.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tree is on this side of the Atlantic, and the present proceedings are the result of arrangements made abroad. There will be no contest. All is settled and both await the decree.

Marshall Field has been disappointed in both his children. His son married a Miss Luck, a union which neither opposed. The young man was promptly shipped to England and pensioned. This owner of \$75,000,000 lives alone in a great house on Prairie avenue.

MANCHURIA.

Strange Country Which May Be the Theatre of a War.
(Chicago Chronicle.)

The theatre of war during the next ten years may be a corner of the world known as Manchuria. Already the name is on every tongue, just as Poland sprang into fame half a century ago as the scene of a memorable struggle.

It is customary to think of Manchuria as a little corner of the world. It is nothing of the kind. It is a tremendous large province. It could be lifted and set down within the borders of the United States it would cover all the New England states, together with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Its area is 400,000 square miles. It is situated in the northeastern part of China, directly south of the Amur, or Great river. Well does that stream deserve its name, for emptying into the Pacific at the Sea of Okhotsk, it extends backward through nearly one-third of the vast extent of Asia. On the east Manchuria is bounded by a wide strip of Siberia and by the highlands and solitudes which separate it from



LENT IS OVER!

Korea, the hermit kingdom. On the south is the Yellow sea, and westward it stretches away toward Mongolia, without natural frontiers. Its boundary in that direction was once marked by a long line of palisades, erected four centuries ago, to keep out the tribes of the west. These palisades have long since disappeared.

But the great wall which was built 2,000 years ago to protect China against the Mongolians and the Manchurians still stands, the most stupendous work ever constructed by the hand of man. Millions of workmen were employed upon it, and ere its 1,500 miles of tortuous length had been completed, and the millions of human lives were the ghastly tribute which it demanded. Upon the Manchurian side it presents a bold face of gray brick and stone, with battlements, towers, which were a formidable defense in the days of cross-bow warfare. On the Chinese side is a steep embankment of earth.

Such was the method which the ancient Chinese devised for keeping out the Manchurians. But one day, away back in the seventeenth century, a Chinese emperor, sore pressed by rebels at the very gate of Peking, let the Manchurians through the wall in order to gain their assistance in subduing his enemies. The Manchurians never returned. From that day to this, the country has been Chinese.

The Manchurians are of such ancient heritage that their beginning is a tradition. Once upon a time, their story goes, three heaven-born maidens were bathing in a lake in the Long White mountains. A magpie, flying overhead, dropped a red fruit which one of the maidens ate. She gave birth to a son, named Aisin Gioro, who was the first of the Manchurian race. Scientists, who will not accept the Chinese tradition, say that the Manchurians came originally from the great Mongol country on the west—a movement of the human race which is not so different from the ordinary migrations, which have been from east to west.

Mukden, the chief city of Manchuria, is 500 miles northeast of Peking. Nowadays this distance is traveled by railroad. A long line of steel rails penetrates a break in the Great Wall, and the gap has been passed. Manchuria is spread out like a magnificent panorama. Its borderland is no longer a territory of mystery and gloom, but a tourist has invaded the once unknown country and has carried off every portable idol from the temples and has taken home, in his valise, but the larger images that cannot be moved. In the country everything is still primitive. The mule carts, which form the main mode of transportation, are clumsy nail-studded wheels, with axles as big as kegs, and which bump along over unsewn stones in the same way which have been followed for a century. Wives are still bought in the market place, like calves and dogs, and are taken home, clothed in colorful silks, and wearing headresses of tinsel and artificial flowers.

There are 12,000,000 people in Manchuria living in three provinces, Sinkiang, Kirin and Tsi-tsi-han. Its chief city, Mukden, is known as "The Affluent Capital," and has a population as large as Vancouver.

The Manchurians sell dogs, cats, pipes, leather, stag's horns, copper and silver. They take from the mountains baskets, rice, cooking utensils, corn, swine, paper mats and oxen. All the trading must be done in five hours, which gives the fair the appearance of a Donnybrook gathering. Just before the sun sets all the Koreans are driven back across the frontier.

The climate of Manchuria is healthy, but the extremes of temperature are great. The thermometer will rise as high as 90 degrees in the summer and descend as low as 20 or 30 degrees below zero in the winter. The rivers, which are numerous, remain frozen from December to April, but the snow is not so heavy as in the northern part of the United States. Driven by the easterly winds, however, and as fine as powder, it penetrates the houses and clothes and even the lungs. Traveling in winter is extremely uncomfortable. The eyebrows become a mass of ice, the eyelashes freeze, and the beard becomes a congealed mass. The wind cuts and pierces the skin with the sharp-

ness of a razor or a needle. Some curious stories of Manchuria are told by ancient travelers. The Abbe Hue, for instance, describes a hailstorm where the hailstones killed flocks of sheep.

Manchuria is said to resemble the province of Quebec, except that within its borders are enormous ranges of mountains, which rise as high as 10,000 feet in the air. The larger part of the territory is covered with forests, which abound in wild animals, the capture of which affords employment, clothing and food to thousands of hunters. There are bears, deer, wolves, and even tigers in the forest fastnesses, while in the more open portions are myriads of larks, pheasants and even the familiar crow. The condor is the largest bird of prey, and rivals its brother in the eagerness and strength. So abundant is the game that 2,400 stags are annually furnished to the Chinese emperor that he may eat simply the delicate bit of meat found in the fleshy part of the tail. The rivers abound in carp, sturgeon, salmon and pike. Down on the coast there is a tribe which clothes itself in garments made of fish skins.

The natives eat enormously, beef and pork being their favorite meats. They are also said not to be averse to eating dogs and horses, and among those who raise silk worms the contents of the cocoons that have been boiled is an epicurean delicacy highly prized.

It was a wit traveler who said that while the exact location of Paradise was uncertain, he was sure that God never placed it in the western part of Manchuria. The country there is arid and desolate. The hills are barren and the plains are naked. Neither trees nor thickets break the desolation.

But there are parts of Manchuria where the corn grows and millet, and wheat are easily raised. These are the fertile valleys. Upon this happy contrast to the wilds of the Siberian steppes the Russian early fastened his envious eyes. It offered to him a place for settlement where he would not be frozen in the embrace of winter for nine months of the year. It was Muraviev who first possessed the valley of the Amur, and to this day he is known in Russia as the Great Amurski. The hand which he laid heavily upon the Manchurian province has never been withdrawn. He saw, too, that in Manchuria was an outlet to the ocean through a port not always locked with ice. As the Russian government grew stronger the Chinese grew weaker and more effeminate. The rest of the story is known to the world.

Across the plains of Manchuria the Russian spread his net and found the mountains full of minerals, with great deposits of gold. When gold was discovered the fate of Manchuria was sealed. The grasp of Russia is upon it and there it will remain. No wonder that when the rest of the world, awakening to the magnificent prize which had been seized, utters a warning protest, we hear the deep and angry growling of the bear.

A YOUNG MAN'S CHANCES.

Senator Dolliver Believes the Present Full of Opportunity.
(Success.)

Good or bad, every generation has to deal with the conditions that beset it, and the young men of the United States ought to be the last to despair of the heritage which they have received from their fathers. They ought to make the most of it, study its conditions, adjust themselves to its conditions and stand ready to correct its abuses, strong in the faith that, after all, this great divine thing we call the Age is the friend and not the enemy of the struggling children of men.

"But it would seem that, since the dissolution of the abbeys, all wealth is flown to the towns. The husbandman sits rack-rent, he fights with distracted forces and knows not how to raise the price of the market; only the tradesman hath his corporations; he can join his wife and his labors together; and, professing the one, he thrives by the other; and, therefore, they are not unfriendly hand-crafts."

"Now, in the next market town there are great rich men, indeed; for I hear it reported—but dare not speak of it for the truth—that there are certain bankers, chandlers and other tradesmen, some worth £50, some £60 and some £100 each. This is wonderful, for we cannot possibly conceive how men by honest and direct means should attain to such sums. Indeed, the poor people say that one got his wealth by the black art; and another found a pot of money in the garden which did one time belong to a priory; and the third grew rich by burying many wives; for here are the possible means which we can imagine for enriching ourselves."

"We already perceive that the good bishop, Godfrey Goodman, is not only a philosopher, but a humorist, for he hurries to London, saying: 'There is a mart, there is a mint, all waters flow from the sea, all waters return to the sea; there dwell the landlords; the country sends up their provisions; the country must send up their rents to buy their provisions. No, here in London, unless a man's credit be good upon exchange, to take up £500 upon his own bond, and that he be of the livery, and hath borne office in his company, we do not esteem him. If an alderman be

worth but £12,000 we pity him for a very poor man and begin to suspect and to fear his estate, lest this over-hasty aspiring to honor may break his back."

Some claim that the social, commercial and industrial conditions of today tend to smother individual ambition and minimize the chances of individual success. Many are discouraged by the influence which has been exerted upon society by the enormous increase of wealth and by its domination of the whole field of commerce and industry. They go back to the days of our fathers, when the young men went forth into the little world of business and speedily became an independent citizen, proprietor of a business of his own affairs, the head of his own enterprise.

It must be confessed that the picture which is sometimes drawn of those more primitive days presents some alluring aspects; and, while we ought not to despise the day of small things, nobody in his senses would wish to set the world back where it was even fifty years ago. It may be doubted, however, whether these outgrown conditions are more favorable to the ambition of the young people than the bewildering surroundings of the business world of today. It can be shown, almost to a certainty, that there is more opportunity for success as great for practical purposes, in the days of the stage coach, as there are in the days of the Empire state. The province of Quebec, except that within the average attainments possible then were meager and insignificant when compared with the larger invitations of modern industrial and commercial life. Nobody would desire to reinstate the village shoemaker for the sake of regaining the youth of the United States a goal of ambition that has been lost in the shuffle of things.

On the whole, it seems best for us to recognize the fact that an age which does great things must accept great instrumentalities. The far-reaching projects of our times have become so great that individuals are swallowed up in them, and each man must be organized on a scale never before attempted or thought of. If this state of things is not natural it is at least very real, and the question which concerns us now is, What is to become of the young men and the young women of this United States, since the individual has given place to the corporation and the corporation has syndicated in to the vast aggregation of capital which now produces and distributes the goods and merchandise?

I do not believe that the young men of today will lose a step in adjusting themselves to the new order of things than their grandfathers were in dealing with the situation in which they found themselves.

Telephone Invitations to a Wedding.

(New York Journal.)
Boston—Back Bay and Beacon Hill are all astir with expectation over an ultra-Bohemian wedding scheduled for tomorrow in Boston's most exclusive society set. Invitations by telephone, a married woman for bridesmaid and a studio reception are part of the programme. In a desire, apparently, to be informal, the affianced pair have departed far from the customs of years. The wedding will be that of Mrs. Rachel Holmes Hyde, daughter of Truman H. Holmes, of Newport, and Edwin Dwight, formerly of Springfield. The wedding will take place in the First Unitarian church, Copple square, and will be most informal. No invitation, other than verbal or sent over the telephone, has been issued, and announcements are to be mailed after the ceremony.

Mrs. Holmes Hyde, who is a reigning beauty among the "blue stockings," has chosen as her maid of honor Mrs. Morton S. Crehore of Brookline, and Mr. Dwight has selected as his best man Raphael Belasco. There will be ushers.

Following the ceremony at the church Mr. Dwight and his bride are to receive the congratulations of their friends at the former's studio, in the Pierce building.

Imitating Mrs. Nation in Paris.

Paris.—Mrs. Nation's crusade has been imitated here. The company owning a majority of the suburban electric tramway lines announced that on April 15 it would run safe cars. A tremendous hail of telegrams and letters poured upon the project. First the crusaders invaded the railway stations where all the suburban or through trains with safe cars were blocking the approaches, begging intending passengers to alight at the ordinary coaches and shaming the waiters, who they dubbed "slavish poisoners." Three huge mass meetings finally compelled the municipal council to deny the authorization.

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